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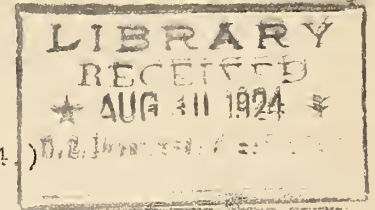
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BLISTER RUST NEWS SERVICE.

Clip Sheet No. 15.

(Not to be released before Aug. 27, 1924.)

(To be used by editors as fill-ins)



Tourists and the Pine Blister Rust.

The tourists who are now visiting in the Northeastern and Lake States are prone to take home with them a souvenir of their trip, a piece of birch bark, some shells, an old hornet's nest or a little bunch of seedling white pines.

The shells or the hornet's nest are harmless, but there is grave danger in digging up young white pines and taking them back to the home place. The danger lies in the possibility of these apparently healthy trees having the white pine blister rust, and their removal to other places may establish this destructive disease in disease-free regions.

Blister rust was brought from Europe to America in just this way on young white pine planting stock which had the disease, but which apparently looked healthy.

Not only is it against the law of most states to carry nursery stock such as young white pine across state boundary lines without a permit or nursery certificate, but it is a real danger to the white pines in your home state for you may introduce this disease with the pine seedlings. The tourist must cooperate in the protection of our forest from insect and fungous pests.

Let the young pines grow where you find them. Don't run the risk of being responsible for establishing a new disease in your home town which might even destroy your present trees. If you want young pines buy them;

don't dig them up and cart them off in your automobile.

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Not only are stands of white pine subject to the blister rust, but ornamental white pine as well, growing on private lawns, in parks and on golf courses and other public places. The owner, however, need not lose his pines from an attack of the blister rust if he takes proper precautions. Some simple means are at hand to assist him. Remove the offending currant or gooseberry bushes which act as carriers of the rust; and if the disease has already affected a limb or branch of the tree remove this limb or branch below the point of infection. Inspect the tree carefully for at least 3 years and remove any new infection which may develop from infections which took place before the bushes were removed.

The Agriculture Department has issued a circular, No. 177, on the subject of "Treatment of Ornamental White Pines Infected with the Blister Rust." This can be secured free from the Department of Agriculture or from the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents.

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